

II. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1 to 11. (Canceled)

Claim 12. (Currently Amended) A method for preventing mortality caused by reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids containing a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) wherein the content in EPA+DHA in such mixture is greater than 25% b.w., wherein the medicament is administered orally.

Claim 13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 12, wherein the content in EPA+DHA in such mixture is from about 30 to about 100% b.w.

Claim 14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 12, wherein the content in EPA+DHA in such mixture is about 85% b.w.

Claim 15. (Canceled)

Claim 16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the medicament is administered orally at a dosage from about 0.7g to about 1.5 g daily.

Claim 17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the EPA/DHA ratio in the EPA+DHA mixture is about 0.9/1.5.

Claim 18. (Previously Presented) A method for preventing sudden death in a patient, who is a survivor of myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids containing a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA), wherein the content in EPA+DHA in such mixture is greater than 25% b.w., wherein the medicament is administered orally.

Claim 19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the content in EPA+DHA in such mixture is from about 30 to about 100% b.w.

Claim 20. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the content in EPA+DHA is about 85% b.w.

Claim 21. (Canceled)

Claim 22. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 20, wherein the medicament is administered orally at a dosage from about 0.7g to about 1.5 g daily.

Claim 23. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 22, wherein the EPA/DHA ratio in the EPA+DHA mixture is about 0.9/1.5.

Claim 24. (Previously Presented) A method for preventing mortality caused by reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids with a content in eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) or in docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) greater than 25% b.w., wherein the medicament is administered orally.

Claim 25. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 24, wherein the content EPA or DHA is from about 60 to about 100% b.w.

Claim 26. (Canceled)

Claim 27. (Currently Amended) A method for preventing mortality or sudden death caused by the reoccurrence of myocardial infarction in a patient who is a survivor of myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids with a content in eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) or docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) greater than 25% b.w., wherein the medicament is administered orally.

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Claim 28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 27, wherein the content in EPA or DHA is from about 60 to about 100% b.w.

Claim 29. (Canceled)